

Jas. S. Wilson & Bro.

Bank Row, North Side
Court House,

Vehicle Talk:

There is not a more complete or handsomer stock of vehicles of every description in Kentucky than we are offering for your inspection now. It comprises everything, in the most liberal sense of the word. We wish all special attention to our stock of DEPOT WAGONS, OPEN WAGONS and STANHOPE'S. It will pay you to call and inspect them.

Rubber Tires:

In this advanced age no vehicle is complete without RUBBER TIRES. We have the latest improved machines for putting on the Hartford and Goodyear 2-Wire tire. No more coming off. Riding will be made a comfort to you and your vehicle will last twice as long. Come in and investigate.

Farm Wagons:

All the best makes, such as STUDEBAKER, MITCHELL, OWENSBORO and OLDS.

Farm Implements:

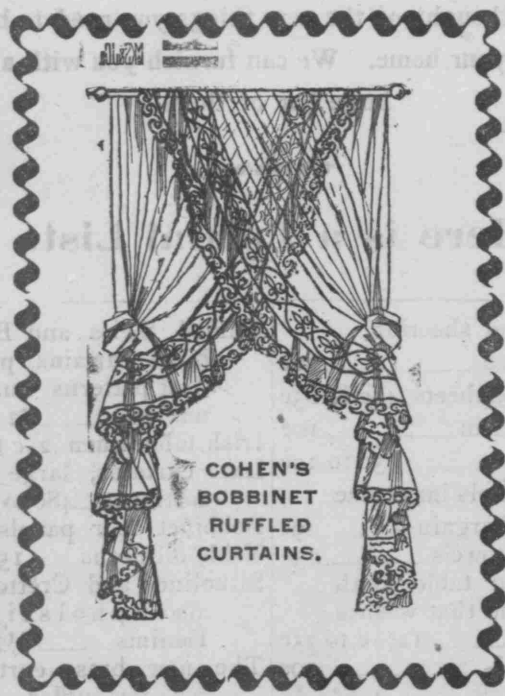
This department is 1 tacked. You can find everything that the farmer needs in this line. Vulcan Plows, Deering Harvesters, Etc. And we want to call your special attention to the Tornado Disc Harrow; there is no better hrow on the market.

Field Seeds:

You need look no further for anything you need in the seed line. Just tell us what you want and we have it. We have also Seed Sowers of every make.

J. S. WILSON & BRO.

THERE IS NOTHING



THAT YOU CAN PUT IN YOUR HOUSE THAT WILL
ADD TO ITS APPEARANCE AND FRESHEN
IT UP AS MUCH AS NICE, NEW

Lace Curtains.

And did you know that I am showing the largest and most complete and cheapest line ever brought to Paris. All the new things. New ideas in hanging. Come in and inspect the line. It will cost you nothing to look.

Also New Line of Oriental Draperies! New Wall Paper and Carpets.

J. T. HINTON!

CAN YOU GUESS.

Here's a Chance to Make
Ten Dollars Easy.

All You Have to Do Is to Pick the
Winners in the Coming
Primary.

Just for the interest attached to a guessing contest, and to put a little more interest into the coming campaign for County officers, THE NEWS will give its readers a chance to make ten dollars and have a little fun at guessing on the side.

To the person making the first nearest correct guess of the winners in the Democratic Primary Election which will be held in this county on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, THE NEWS will present a ten dollar gold piece. The conditions of the contest are simple. Old subscribers and new subscribers who pay \$2 on their subscriptions will each be entitled to a guess, and to as many guesses as they pay year's subscription. If no one guesses correctly, the first one who guesses the closest to all the winners will receive the ten dollars.

You intend to pay your subscription anyway, and you may as well pay before the first day of June and have a chance of getting your money back, besides gaining the distinction of knowing more about the political situation than your neighbors.

Each guess will be registered when received as to the exact day, hour and minute. No one will be permitted to see how any one else has guessed. In guessing only the offices on the ballot are to be considered.

GUESSING BALLOT.

Representative.....
Judge.....
Attorney.....
Sheriff.....
Clerk.....
School Supt.....
Assessor.....
Jailer.....
Surveyor.....
Coroner.....
Name of Subscriber:.....
P. O. Address.....
Date Rec'd..... Do Not Fill
Reg. No. These Blanks

For list of candidates see the announcement columns of THE NEWS. Cut out the above ballot, fill it in, enclose it and two dollars in envelope and mail to

THE BOURBON NEWS,
PARIS, KY.,

Blank ballots may be had at THE NEWS office if you do not wish to cut your paper.

N. B. Subscribers who have already paid their subscriptions to 1902 are entitled to a guess. Cut out the coupon and mail to this office stating as near as possible the date subscription was paid. The contest opens Friday morning, February 15, 1901.

Burlington Route—Great Train Service.

No. 41, at 9 a. m., from St. Louis for Kansas City and entire Northwest, to Puget Sound and Portland, with connections at Lincoln, Neb., from Chicago and Peoria.—The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express.

For Denver and the Pacific Coast via Santa Fe Colorado, two fast trains daily, from St. Louis or Chicago.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and Northwest, several trains daily from Chicago and St. Louis; "The finest Trains in the World," Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, two trains daily from St. Louis or Chicago.

California Excursions in through tourist sleepers, personally conducted, from St. Louis and Chicago every Wednesday evening; also from Chicago every Monday evening; the route is via Denver, Santa Fe Colorado, Salt Lake City.

The Best Line; the best equipped trains in the West.

Write for matter descriptive of any contemplated journey through the West.

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L. W. WAKELLEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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PHILIP N. FOLEY,
DENTIST,
Office in Patton Building, opposite Hotel Fordham.
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JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Simms' Building,
PARIS, KENTUCKY.

RUBBER HISTORY.

Man That Came With Columbus Saw
Haitians Playing Ball.

"The world was a long time learning the uses and value of rubber," says H. E. Armstrong in Alaska's. "For two centuries after the Spaniards saw the gum in the hands of natives of the new world it was little more than a curiosity. Old Herrea, who went with Columbus on his second voyage, made a note of an elastic ball which was molded from the gum of a tree. At their games the native Haitians made it bound high in the air. The Aztecs were familiar with the gum and called it ulu, and from them the Spaniards learned to smear it on their coats to keep out the wet. They had crossed the seas for gold and never dreamed of a time when the sticky milk the uncouth Indians drew from strange trees would be worth more than the treasure of the hills.

"Jose, king of Portugal, in 1533, came down to us as the winner of a pair of boots sent out to Para to be covered with a waterproof gum. Yet 300 years were to elapse before a Connecticut Yankee should make a pair of boots of rubber which would not decompose. Dr. Priestley, author of a work on 'respective,' now forgotten, recorded that caoutchouc (pronounced kachook) was useful in small cubes for rubbing out pencil marks; hence the name rubber. The India linked with it refers to the savages who gathered it in the Amazon wilderness. Dr. Priestley's cubes were half an inch long and sold for 3 shillings, or 75 cents, apiece—a stiff price, for the finest rubber today is \$1 a pound. Its price for ten years has ranged from 62 cents to \$1.60.

"The conversion of the gum to useful purposes made but slow headway. The first waterproof cloth in 1797 was the work of an Englishman. It was taut, and, of course, it would not stand heat. In 1823 Charles Mackintosh of Glasgow discovered another and, dissolving rubber in it, produced a varnish which, when spread on cloth, made it really impervious to water. Most of the rubber used in the world still comes from equatorial South America, and the forests where the Indians gathered it are as dense today and almost as little known to white men as in the time of Cortes."

Why They Were Selected.
It has been recorded that General Henry Knox in 1783, was the "best" of 11 distinguished officers of the army, weighing 285 pounds. Noah Brooks, in his book entitled "Henry Knox," gives the following incident relating to the general's full habit:

"With a Captain Sargent, he was selected to prevent the hard case of the starving and naked men at Valley Forge to the attention of a committee of congress. One of the congressmen, wishing to show his wit and sarcasm, said that he had never seen a fatter man than General Knox nor a better dressed man than his associate.

Knox managed to keep his temper and remained silent, but his subordinate retorted, "The corps, out of respect to congress and themselves, have sent as their representative the only man who had an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body and the only other man who possessed a complete suit of clothes."

Our System of Notation.
Some system of notation has been used since time out of memory. The first record we have of it is of figures written with a stick on a flat surface covered with sand. Before that all calculations were made with pebbles, beans and the like. Even now the Chinese do their calculating with little stones or beads strung on wires, in a frame. The Romans first used vertical lines—I, II, III, etc.—to express numbers. The Arabic figures, which we commonly use at the present time, are of much earlier date.

The Arabic system is chiefly valuable on account of the great convenience it affords by giving a figure a value according to its place, as it occupies in the line. By this system the most enormous sums can be expressed by the ten little characters which form the numerical alphabet.

Metaphor.
The Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger says: "We once heard Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt eulogize Mrs. Stanton, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Susan B. Anthony as follows: 'These are the women who laid themselves down in the dust, as it were, to form a bridge over which you and I might go dry shod.'"

"Once we heard the president of Brown university describe the old charter oak, first as a safety vault, then as a hearthstone, and at last he made a lightning change and brought out the old tree as the rudder to the ship of state. That beat anything we ever heard and the greater surprise, too, coming as it did from such a profound scholar."

Cheating the Cat.
The meanest man is around town in many guises and in considerable numbers, but the meanest woman is a recent discovery. She lives in Philadelphia, and for the sake of saving a cent a day she cheats the cat by giving her each morning a saucerful of milk, and after about two teaspoonfuls of it have been lapped up she dilutes the milk with water and continues to do it evening. When confronted with by her husband recently she said: "Well, the cat doesn't know the difference. It looks like milk, anyhow, and if I didn't thin it out for her we'd have to have 2 cents' worth for breakfast each day."—Philadelphia Record.

An Acquired Taste.
"Yes, there is something in a name. There's my wife, for instance."

"What about her?"
"Why her first name is Olive, and I didn't like her at all at first."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Preparation for Confession.
A priest was engaged in instructing and catechizing a Russian boy. Presently he said, "Now, my boy, tell me what you must do by way of preparing for confession and penance."

"Sin, your reverence," was the unexpected answer.—London Telegraph.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.—Janius.

Every time an argument gains you a new friend it loses you two old ones.—Chicago News.

Strops that please in style, fit and price, are what the purchaser wants. All these guaranteed at Davis, Thompson & Isgrig.

CLOTHING - CLEANED!
THOMAS BROS.,
Are prepared to promptly dye, clean, press and repair clothing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices. They ask your patronage.
JOHN W. LOWERY,
Opp. Fair Store

THESE CLOTHES FIT.

SINGLE PIECE SUITS THAT ARE SPUN
UPON THE BODY.

A Remarkable Tale of the Remarkable Characters of Silk That Are Worn by Some Remarkable South American Indians.

Probably no country on earth is more interesting to the traveler on the look-out for queer things and unusual experiences than the silvas of the Amazon, and here is a story about an Indian tribe of that region told by Arthur Axell, an American traveler, that can hardly be believed.

These particular Indians were continually bent on discovery and experimenting, says Mr. Axell. Somehow they had come into possession of some silkworms. These worms were not known before in that country, and most of them died before the natives found out how to raise them. But they persevered and by feeding them on the tender leaves of some native plants produced a good quality of silk, not so good as the Chinese product by feeding the worms on white mulberry leaves, but nevertheless a strong, serviceable silk, certainly good enough for the dusky bodies of these savages, for this silk has not yet become an article of commerce.

Their method of obtaining the silk and transforming it into garments was crude. When the moths laid the eggs, the natives carried them in great quantities in belts about their bodies, thus giving the eggs the body heat. At the end of what the Chinese call the cocoon, and the result was an array of caterpillars. These were trained to crawl over the naked bodies of the natives. This was their home. They knew no other and seemed quite contented.

During eight weeks the savages are covered with these yellow caterpillars. It would seem that thousands of creeping caterpillars over one's body from head to foot would tickle one to death. Certainly a white man would find it unbearable, but it must be remembered that the natives are scarcely human. To them it is intensely interesting to train these worms in the way they should go. Small bits of leaves are stuck on the bodies of the natives in regular rows, and round and round the worms go, feeding on the way. The natives help each other in the placing of the bits of leaves and in confining the worms to certain localities on the body.

These caterpillars covered niggers, as Dr. F. A. Marsch, who was of our party, told us, sleep on their backs at night and are careful not to turn over in their sleep. That would be a sad calamity. When we came to their village, there were ten Indians, men and women, in the act of raising silk caterpillars by this unique process. They were a sight to charm the beholder. I know the blood stopped flowing in my veins. I stood still and shuddered. Yet there was a fascination about it, for I had been told what the object of it was, and I admired the savage ingenuity.

At first the worms lay in rows, but with playing the "merry round" on the bodies of the savages they quit eating and commence spinning the thread covering for the cocoons. When this labor is done, the natural process of silkworming is interfered with. The savages help each other in the placing of the cocoons, and when the cocoons were finished they would burst or the worms would eat their way out. In either case the silk was destroyed. So the worms are prevented from making the cocoons. Instead the fiber for the outer covering is destroyed, and the poor caterpillars stop in perplexity. But they doubtless conclude the savages are right, and the worms are in debt to them for eight weeks of feeding, so they start soon to the spinning of the silk.

The natives are now in ecstasy. They make the worms hustle around them as they have been taught during all their little lives and spinning as they go the fine filaments of shining silk. Round and round crawl the worms, each spinning 1,000 to 4,000 yards of silk thread around the swarthy, savage neck, around each naked arm, around the chest and abdomen and the lower limbs. The work of the worm is over. And the result is a remarkable transformation. From a nude savage figure, lathsome and repulsive, with thousands of yellow worms crawling, twisting, writhing, squirming, to a conquering, proud native of Brazil, clothed in a perfectly fitting garment of rich silk. He has toiled not, neither has he spinned, he has only basked the job—yet he is clothed in raiment as beautiful as the lilies of the field. What a feeling of supremacy he must have! He has interfered successfully with a divine plan. He has turned aside the course of nature and stands erect—in his own mind, at least—a man to be greatly admired.—Philadelphia Times.

Easy.
"Pame," said the youth with the earnest intellectual expression, "is so hard to attain! It is so difficult for one to get himself talked about!"
"Rumph!" rejoined the woman with cold blue eyes and a firm jaw. "You just ought to live up in our neighborhood."—Washington Star.

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JOHN W. LOWERY,
Opp. Fair Store

OPPOSITE HOTEL WINDSOR.

Montezuma's Well.

One of the most pleasing natural curiosities in the territory of Arizona is the pool of water known as Montezuma's well. It is situated 35 miles northeast of the old abandoned military post known as Camp Verde. It is 250 feet in diameter, and the clear, pure water is about 60 feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Some years ago, certain military officers sounded the pool and found that it had a uniform depth of 80 feet of water except in one place, apparently about six feet square, where the sounding line went down about 500 feet without touching bottom.

The well empties into Beaver creek only about 100 yards distant, the water gushing forth from the rocks as though it were under great pressure. The well is undoubtedly supplied from subterranean sources, possibly through the hole sounded by the army officers years ago. The sides of the well are honeycombed with caves and tunnels, permitting sightseers to descend to the water's edge.

Montezuma's well contains no fish. The flow of water from it is the same throughout the season. Popular opinion has attributed the origin of the well to volcanic action, but as the rock surrounding it is limestone it is more than probable that the action of the water is responsible for its creation.—Native American.

Millions Made by Planting Trees.

Any one who takes a vital interest in the welfare of his grandchildren can insure their being rich by planting trees on treeless land, which land he can leave to them in his will. Some big British fortunes have been provided for in this manner. A predecessor of the present Duke of Athole had a lot of land, but it was not especially valuable—in fact, he was "land poor."

He determined that his descendants should fare better and so began planting trees. In the course of his lifetime he planted 14,000,719 larch trees alone, covering an area of 10,324 acres. His last plantation covered 7,800 acres, which in the ordinary way becomes a forest of mature timber 70 years after planting. Thinned down to about 350 trees an acre, each tree will contain at least 50 cubic feet of timber, which, at 25 cents a foot, gives a sum of \$4,375 an acre, a total for the value of the timber on the last plantation alone of \$34,500,000.

The whole initial outlay for this plantation, which has so increased the wealth of the ancient house of Athole, is said to have been only about \$15,000 for the seedling trees and the cost of the labor of planting them. The maintenance of the wood was paid for out of the profits arising from the sale of young wood when thinning the plantations.

Abse Lincoln.

Of all the great men I have known Lincoln is the one who has left upon me the impression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had a chance, stern as iron when the public welfare required it, following a bee line to the goal which duty set before him. I can still feel the grip of his massive hand and the searching look of his kindly eye. I remember that when Lord Lyons, who was a bachelor, went to communicate the news of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to him officially he took the queen's letter in his hand and said, "Well, Lord Lyons, all I can say is, 'Go and do thou likewise!'"—Sir Edward Malet's "Shifting Scenes."

The Rising One.

It is impossible for one who never goes wrong nor makes a mistake nor commits a blunder to know just how to be sorry for an error one. We must stumble ourselves before we can really judge of the hardships of a rough road and the frailty of weary feet. True character is first tender, then hopeful and afterward reformatory.—Exchange.

The difference between a country youth and a city youth is that the former wants to know everything and the latter thinks he knows everything.—Chicago News.

To a woman in love little things seem big, and to a man in love big things seem little.—St. Louis Star.

BIG FOUR.

THE BUFFALO ROUTE TO
THE
PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION

UNION DEPOT AT CINCINNATI.

Tickets reading via Big Four and Lake Shore will be good on Steamer Line in either direction between Cleveland and Buffalo without extra charge.

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If so, you secure many advantages by going via Cincinnati, the Queen & Co. Central Route and Southern Ry. Its fast trains penetrate every part of the Central South. 24 hour schedule Cincinnati to Jacksonville and New Orleans. 9 hours to Chattanooga. 24 hours to Shreveport. 36 hours to Port Tampa. Observation, parlor and cafe cars—free reclining chairs—through Pullmans to all important Southern cities.

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Neatest, Cheapest.

Brass and Iron Beds have many points which recommend them. They are handsome, beautiful, easily kept clean and EASY BOUGHT.

People who use them like them. People who do not use them, should examine into the advantages they offer.

We have many styles—Simple Enamelled Iron or Elaborately Decorated with Brass, to suit your idea.

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Phone, 262.
SIMMS BUILDING, MAIN STS., PARIS, KY.



Ill-fitting Shoes would spoil the temper of a saint, and one can't be blamed for a little outburst of temper. But you could easily avoid it by wearing the

HANAN SHOE

They are made in foot-fitting shapes, in leather that have passed an expert's examination. It's hard to find a foot Hanan Shoes will not fit. We have them made in all the latest style toes. Prices 5.00 and 6.00. Call and examine my new Spring stock before buying.

Geo. W. Williams.

Your Needs

Can be fully supplied at this store. You can trade safely by phone—of course, we are glad to welcome you in the store, but if not convenient to come down town, send your order and it will get careful and prompt attention. We propose to make it to your interest to do your grocery business here.

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Every one guaranteed to be satisfactory or money refunded. CALL AND SEE THEM. We also furnish repairs for all stoves no matter what make.

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The Best.

This continues to be our standard. Our stock of Paints, Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Glass and Painters' Supplies is made up of the very best goods on the market. My work is of the best—sustained by reputation. Let me estimate on your Painting, Glazing, and Interior Decorating.

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